

# POPULATION



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## Growth Characteristics

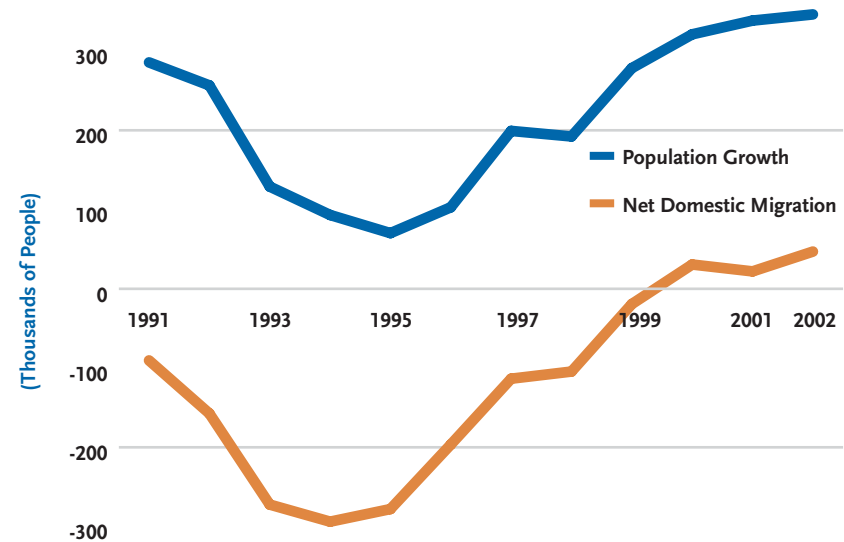
The year 2002 was a year of significant population growth in the SCAG region, adding nearly 330,000 residents for a total population of over 17.4 million residents (Figure 1). From 2001 to 2002, the region grew by 1.9 percent, much faster than the nation (1.1 percent) and the rest of California (1.5 percent).

**Figure 1**  
Population Increase: 2001 and 2002 (000)

	1/1/01	1/1/02	1/1/03	2001 Increase		2002 Increase	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Imperial	147.4	150.2	150.9	2.8	1.9%	0.7	0.5%
Los Angeles	9646.3	9817.4	9979.6	171.1	1.8%	162.2	1.7%
Orange	2880.6	2930.5	2978.8	49.9	1.7%	48.3	1.6%
Riverside	1584.3	1645.3	1705.5	61.0	3.9%	60.2	3.7%
San Bernardino	1741.4	1788.5	1833.0	47.0	2.7%	44.5	2.5%
Ventura	763.9	778.4	791.3	14.5	1.9%	12.9	1.7%
<b>REGION</b>	<b>16763.9</b>	<b>17110.3</b>	<b>17439.1</b>	<b>346.4</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>328.8</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
Rest of California	17603.4	17889.7	18151.9	286.3	1.6%	262.2	1.5%
California	34367.3	35000.0	35591.0	632.7	1.8%	591.0	1.7%
U.S.	283867.0	286923.0	289950.0	3056.0	1.1%	3027.0	1.1%

Source: California Department of Finance and U.S. Census Bureau annual January 1st estimates

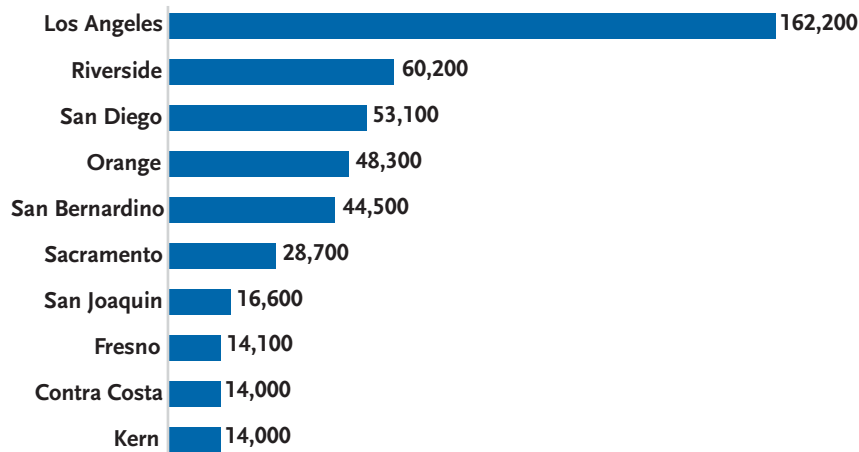
**Figure 2**  
Population Growth vs. Net Domestic Migration



Source: California Department of Finance based on annual July 1st estimates

During the 1990s, annual population growth in the region fluctuated significantly between 70,000 and 320,000 (Figure 2). Specifically, annual population growth slowed down from about 300,000 in 1991 and dropped to 70,000 in 1995, due to the increasing flow of net domestic out-migration caused by the recession. Since 1995, due to the rebound in the job market, annual population growth has increased as the flow of net domestic out-migration reduced. Beginning in 2000, the region

**Figure 3**  
**Top Ten California Counties in Population Increase in 2002**



Source: California Department of Finance

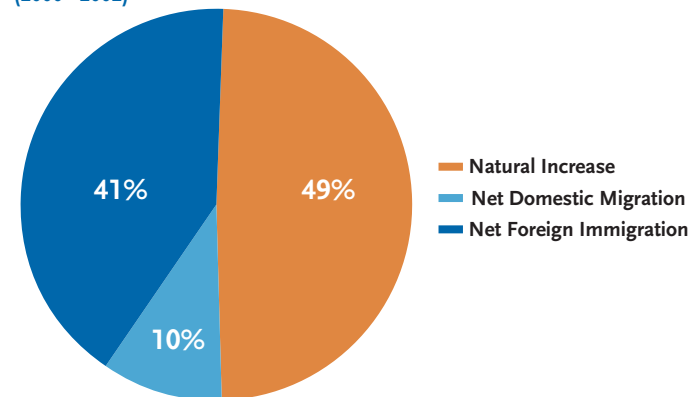
experienced net domestic in-migration that continued through 2002. During 2001 and 2002, the average annual population increase in the region was the largest since 1950 (see Figure 2a page 105).

*Population growth in the region in 2002 was significantly larger than that of the rest of the state (Figure 1). This is mainly due to the relatively better economic performance of Southern California compared to the rest of the state (particularly the San Francisco Bay Area) as further discussed in the Economy Chapter. Among the top five California counties in population increase in 2002, four were in the SCAG region, including Los Angeles, Riverside,*

*Orange and San Bernardino counties (Figure 3). In sharp contrast, in the Bay Area, only Contra Costa County made it into the top ten. The other populous Bay Area counties including Santa Clara and Alameda experienced almost no population growth in 2002.*

*Within the region, every county grew at a faster pace than the rest of the state in 2002 except Imperial County. Riverside County continued to have the fastest growth rate followed by San Bernardino County. However, every county in the region also grew at a slightly slower pace than in the previous year. As to absolute population increases, Los Angeles County achieved the highest within the region and the state. Riverside County added more residents than either Orange or San Bernardino counties.*

**Figure 4**  
**Population Growth by Types of Source**  
 (2000 - 2002)



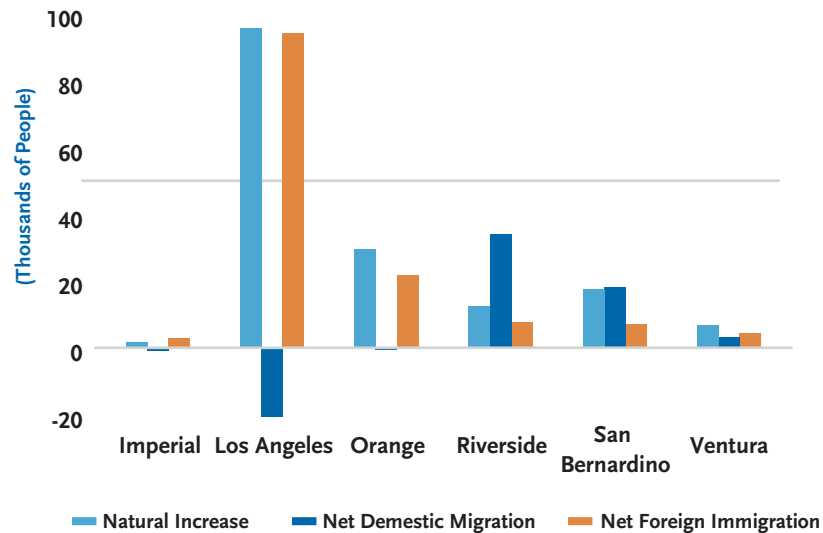
\* Natural Increase = Births - Deaths

Source: California Department of Finance

Among the three sources of population growth, natural increase was the largest accounting for 49 percent of the region's growth between 2000 and 2002 (Figure 4). Net foreign immigration accounted for 41 percent of the region's growth. Compared to the 1990s, the leading role of natural increase continued through 2002 (see Figure 4a page 105). It should be noted that, from 2000 to 2002, both the average annual natural increase and foreign immigration were at slightly lower levels than that of the previous decade.

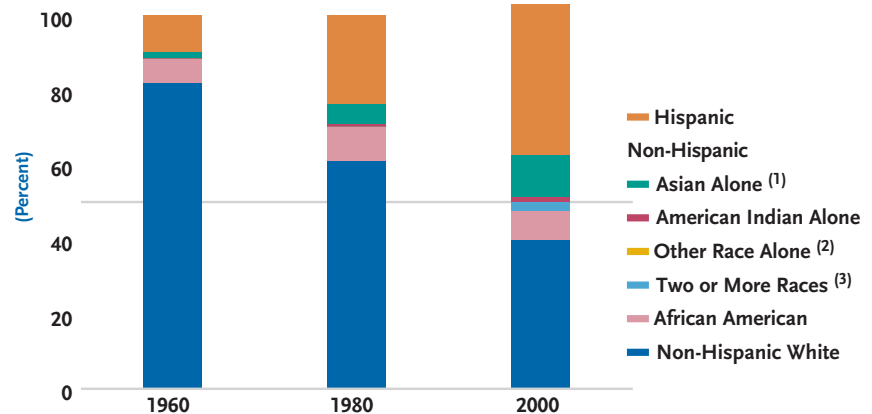
Within the region, net domestic in-migration was the predominant source of population growth in Riverside County, and to a lesser extent in San Bernardino County (Figure 5). Natural increase and foreign immigration played the predominant roles in population growth in the remaining four counties. From 2000 to 2002, Los Angeles County still experienced an annual domestic out-migration of about 20,000 people.

**Figure 5**  
**Population Growth by Types of Source by County**  
(2000 - 2002 Annual Average)



Source: California Department of Finance

**Figure 6**  
**Population by Race and Ethnicity**



Notes: (1) "Asian Alone" also includes Pacific Islander.

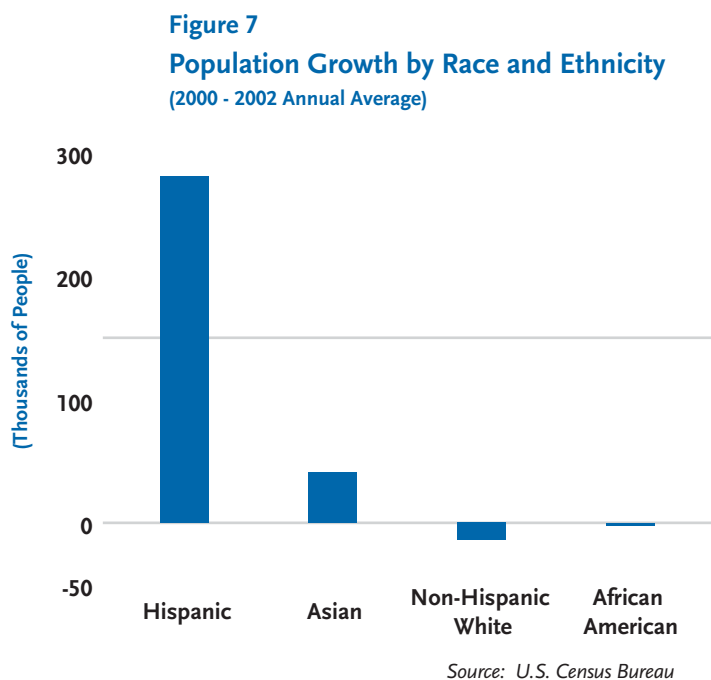
(2) "Other Race Alone" is too small to be shown (at 0.2 percent in 2000).

(3) Only the 2000 Census included the "Two or More Races" category to which people may choose to belong. In 2000, the share of population belonging to "Two or More Races" at 2.3 percent in the region included only the non-Hispanic portion. The share of population belonging to "Two or More Races", if including both the Hispanic and non-Hispanic portions, accounted for 4.7 percent (or about 770,000) of the region's total population in 2000, the 2nd highest share among large metropolitan regions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Data in 1960 was estimated by James Allen and Eugene Turner. 2002. *Changing Faces, Changing Places*.

## Demographic Transformation and Diversity

In Southern California, population growth since 1960 has also been accompanied with demographic transformation and increased diversity, particularly changes in the region's ethnic composition. *Between 1960 and 2000, the share of the Hispanic population in the region increased dramatically from about 10 percent to 41 percent, while the Asian population increased from 2 percent to 11 percent (Figure 6). During the same period, however, the share of the non-Hispanic Whites reduced dramatically from more than 80 percent to 40 percent. In 2000, among the largest metropolitan regions in the nation in 2000, Southern California*

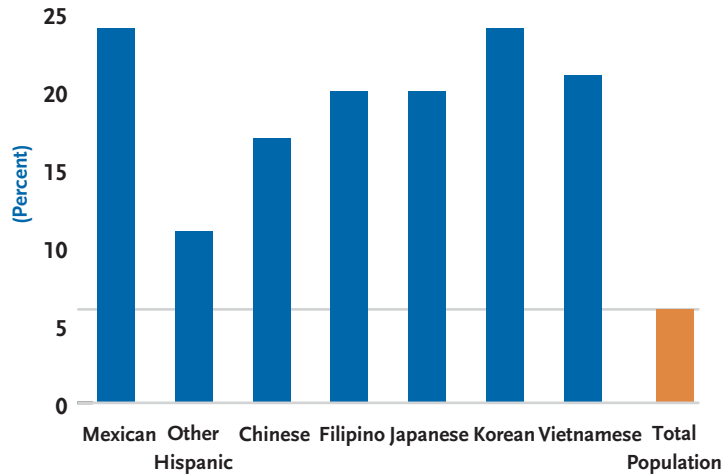


had the highest Hispanic population share (41 percent) of the region's population, significantly higher than the second place in Dallas (22 percent). It also has the second highest share of Asian population following the San Francisco Bay Area (see Figure 68 page 89). During 2001 and 2002, annual population growth was almost exclusively among Hispanics (about 280,000) and Asians (about 41,000) (Figure 7). Non-Hispanic Whites and African Americans, however, experienced slight decreases in absolute numbers. Consequently, *the share of Hispanic and Asian populations in the region increased (by more than two percent) while the share of non-Hispanic White population decreased in 2002. Hence, population growth in 2001 and 2002 continued the demographic transformation process in the region initiated in the 1960s.*

The continued change in the ethnic makeup of the region has made Southern California one of the most demographically diverse metropolitan regions, not only in the nation but also in the world. Currently, there is no single racial or ethnic group that comprises more than half of the total population.

The significantly increasing share of the Hispanic and Asian populations in the region was primarily due to the increase in Hispanic and Asian immigrants as well as the higher birth rates among the immigrant population. More specifically, since 1960, the region has increasingly become a magnet for foreign immigrants, particularly for those from Central America and Asia. *The pace of increase in the foreign-born population has been significantly faster in the region than in the nation since 1960. For example, in 1960, 8.8 percent of the region's population was foreign-born, approximately 800,000, somewhat higher than the*

**Figure 8**  
**Demographic Diversity**  
(Region's Share of U.S. Total)



Source: 2000 Census

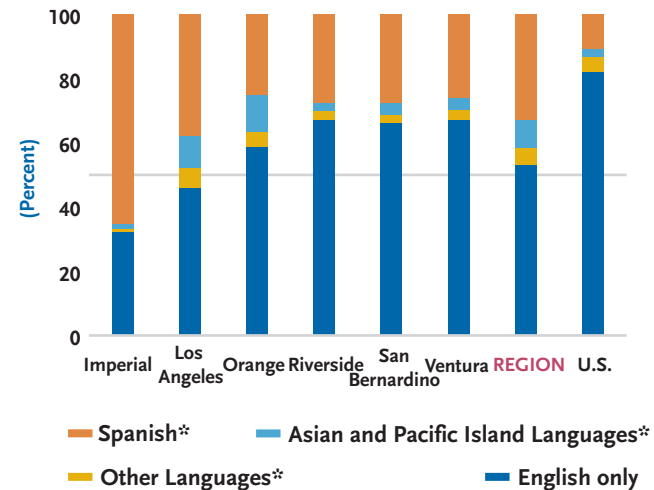
national share of 5.4 percent.<sup>1</sup> However, in 2000, 31 percent (or 5.1 million) of the region's population was foreign-born, significantly higher than the national share of 11 percent. Among the nine largest metropolitan regions in the nation, the SCAG region had the highest share of foreign-born population of its total population.<sup>2</sup>

Furthermore, the region has very high concentrations of the nation's foreign-born population from Mexico and several Asian countries (Figure 8). For example, in 2000, while the region only had about six percent of the nation's total population, it had close to 25 per-

cent of the nation's Mexican as well as Korean population. Also, about one in five Filipinos, Japanese or Vietnamese in the nation called Southern California their home.

Southern California also contains a higher concentration of people identified as mixed-race than the national average. In 2000, the mixed-race percentage was 4.7 percent in the region (with about 770,000 people) compared to only 2.4 percent in the nation. Among the nine largest metropolitan regions in the nation, the SCAG region had the second highest share of persons belonged to two or more races following the San Francisco Bay Area (see Figure 69 page 89).

**Figure 9**  
**Language Spoken at Home**  
(Population 5 Years and Over)



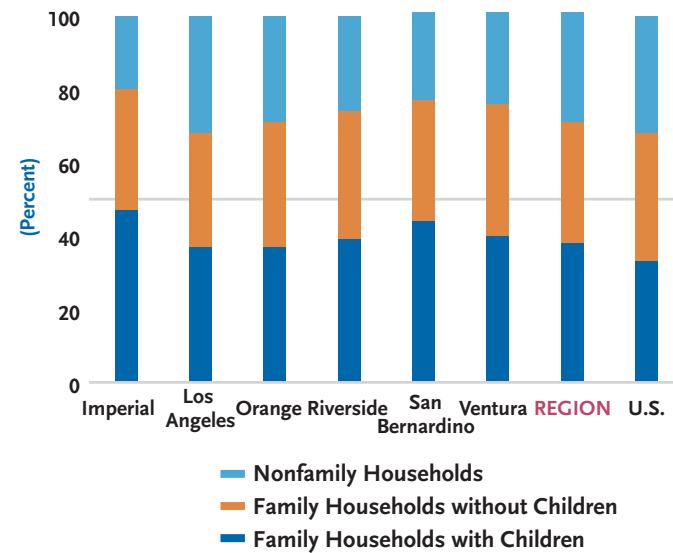
\* Persons who speak a non-English language might also speak English at home.

Source: 2000 Census

The demographic diversity in the region is also reflected in languages spoken at home (Figure 9). The use of Spanish at home ranged from 25 percent in Orange and Ventura counties, close to 40 percent in Los Angeles County and 65 percent in Imperial County, all significantly higher than the national average of just over ten percent. About ten percent of the residents in Los Angeles and Orange counties spoke an Asian language at home, also much higher than the national average of less than three percent.

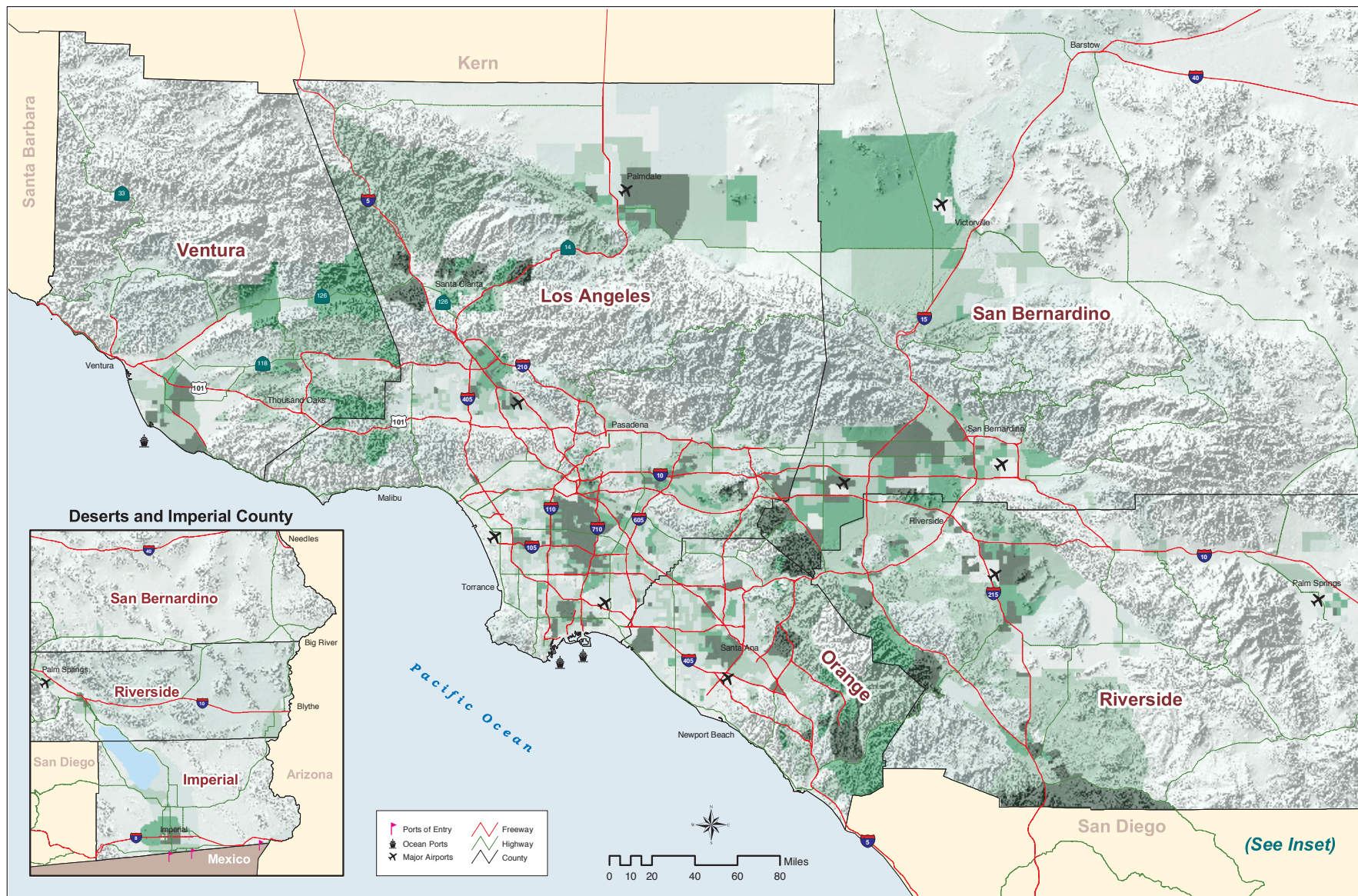
*In addition to the demographic diversity, Southern California also has different compositions of the various household types compared with the rest of nation (Figure 10). Specifically, compared with the national average, the region has a higher percentage of family households with children and lower percentages of family households without children as well as non-family households. (See Map 2 page 18 on family households with children.) Foreign-born households have a higher propensity to be family households with children than the native households. Hence, the significantly higher concentration of the foreign-born population results in a higher proportion of family households with children compared with the national average.*

**Figure 10**  
**Household By Type**

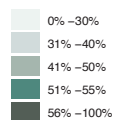


Source: 2000 Census





Percent of Households That were Family Households with Own Children by Census Tract



Source: Census 2000,  
Thomas Bros. Network

## HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE

### Family Households With Own Children Under 18 Years



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